

DRAFT AMENDMENT ISO 2719:2016/DAM 1

ISO/TC 28

Secretariat: NEN

Voting begins on:
2020-04-14

Voting terminates on:
2020-07-07

Determination of flash point — Pensky-Martens closed cup method

AMENDMENT 1: Thermometers correction

Détermination du point d'éclair — Méthode Pensky-Martens en vase clos
AMENDEMENT 1

ICS: 75.080

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ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING



Reference number
ISO 2719:2016/DAM 1:2020(E)

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Published in Switzerland

Foreword

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and related products of synthetic or biological origin*, Working Group 9, who developed the document in conjunction with ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, CEN/TC 19, *Gaseous and liquid fuels, lubricants and related products of petroleum, synthetic and biological origin*, and CEN/TC 139, *Paints and varnishes*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 2719:2002). This Amendment is to address an important ambiguity regarding which types of thermometers are suitable for use following study results from the Energy Institute (UK).

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9.2 Repeatability, r

Replace the 1st paragraph:

"The difference between two test results obtained by the same operator with the same apparatus under constant operating conditions on identical test material would in the long run, in the normal and correct operation of the test method, exceed the values given in Tables 1, 2 and 3 in only one case in twenty."

by:

"The difference between two independent results obtained in the normal and correct operation of the test method by the same operator in a given laboratory applying the same method, for test material considered to be the same, within a short interval of time, with the same apparatus under constant operating test conditions, would exceed the values in Tables 1, 2 and 3, with an approximate probability of 5 %."

9.3 Reproducibility, R

Replace the 1st paragraph:

"The difference between two single and independent test results obtained by different operators working in different laboratories on identical test material would in the long run, in the normal and correct operation of the test method, exceed the values given in Tables 4, 5 and 6 in only one case in twenty."

by:

"The difference between two independent results obtained by different operators in the normal and correct operation of the same method, for test material considered to be the same, in different laboratories using different apparatus, would exceed the values given in Tables 4, 5 and 6, with an approximate probability of 5 %."

C.2 Liquid-in-glass thermometers

Add the following two paragraphs between the first paragraph and Table C.1:

"Some alternative low hazard precision liquids can have significantly higher coefficients of expansion than mercury, making them unsuitable for these applications due to stem correction requirements. Liquid-in-glass thermometers using a Gallium based liquid do not have this issue and should be used."

Previously available mercury thermometers IP 15C/ASTM 9C, IP 16C/ASTM 10C, IP 101C and ASTM 88C may be used as well."

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